REMARKS

Claims 1-24 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-24 have been rejected.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Raja et al. (USPN 7,058,947) ("Raja") in view of VMware, Inc., Technical White Paper, February 1999 ("VMware"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 recites: "sharing the at least one resource between the first user interface and a second user interface," "transferring information generated by execution of the application to the first user interface," and "transferring the information generated by execution of the application to the second user interface in response to a command to collaborate with the second user interface, wherein the first user interface and the second user interface are at least in part provided by software executing on respective first and second devices separate from the dynamic computing environment." The Office Action notes that Raja fails to teach these features, and thus relies solely upon VMware to teach these features of claim 1. Office Action, p. 3.

VMware, both alone and in combination with the cited portions of Raja, fails to teach or suggest sharing a resource between a first and a second user interface. None of the cited portions of VMware mention anything about multiple user interfaces, or about sharing a resource between multiple user interfaces. At best, VMware states that virtual machines can share files and devices (VMware, p. 1, paragraph 3) and that the application portion of Virtual Platform acts like a normal application to use the graphical user interface of the host operating system to administer virtual machines (VMware, p. 4, paragraph 2).

Furthermore, the host operating system's user interface (mentioned on page 4 of VMware) is the only user interface mentioned in the cited portions of VMware, and thus the reference clearly only discloses a single user interface. As such, the reference clearly does not teach or suggest sharing a resource among multiple user interfaces, since only a single user interface is disclosed.

Additionally, the cited portions of VMware, both alone and in combination with the cited portions of Raja, fail to teach or suggest that the first user interface and the

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second user interface are at least in part provided by software executing on respective first and second devices separate from the dynamic computing environment. As noted above, only a single user interface is disclosed in the cited portions of VMware. Furthermore, the cited portions of VMware only disclose a single device. Figures 1 and 3 clearly show only a single device running the VMware Virtual Platform (TM), and Figure 2 appears to simply illustrate different configurations of a single machine running Virtual Platform. Thus, VMware shows only a single device and does not describe how different user interfaces could be implemented on different devices in a manner consistent with that recited in claim 1.

Finally, VMware, both alone and in combination with the cited portions of Raja, fails to teach or suggest transferring information generated by execution of the application to the second user interface in response to a command to collaborate with the second user interface. Nothing in the cited portion of VMware describes or suggests a command to collaborate, nor does the cited portion of VMware suggest performing any action, let alone the action of transferring information generated by executing an application, in response to such a command.

Accordingly, claim 1 is patentable over the cited art for at least the foregoing reasons. Dependent claims 2-4 are patentable over the cited art for similar reasons.

Claims 5-14 and 18-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over VMware in view of McNally et al. (USPN 6,259,448) ("McNally"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

With respect to claim 5, the cited art fails to teach or suggest "using a resource computer to transmit information about execution of the process to the first user computer, wherein the resource computer executes the process in a first location, and a first user operates the first user computer in a second location; and using the resource computer to transmit information about the execution of the process to the second user computer, wherein a second user operates the second user computer in a third location, and the first user computer and the second user computer comprise the distributed computing environment."

The Office Action relies upon pages 4 and 5 pf VMware to teach these features of claim 5. Office Action, p. 4. However, these portions of the reference merely describe how the components of the Virtual Platform interact (page 4) and that the Virtual

Platform can be used to assign various I/O devices to virtual machines (page 5). In particular, the VMware Virtual Platform (TM) includes an application, which executes on top of the operating system, a monitor, which executes beneath the operating system, and a driver, which is part of the operating system and facilitates communication between the application and monitor. VMware, page 4.

Nothing in the cited portion of VMware teaches or suggests transmitting information about the execution of a process on one computer (or even one virtual machine) to multiple other computers (or other virtual machines). At best, the reference says: "During execution, the monitor calls back to the application to access system resources. The application then calls the host operating system to access these resources." VMware, page 4, paragraph 2. As shown in Figure 3 of VMware, the Virtual Platform components do not execute on different machines (virtual or otherwise); instead the Virtual Platform (VP) applications and monitor execute on the same device and are independent of the virtual machines implemented on that device. Thus, VMware clearly does not teach or suggest transmitting information about the execution of a process from one computer or virtual machine to another; instead, it merely describes two software components on the same device communicating with each other in order to support one or more virtual machines.

For at least this reason, the cited art fails to teach or suggest using a resource computer to transmit information about execution of the process to the first user computer and using the resource computer to transmit information about the execution of the process to the second user computer. Accordingly, claim 5 and its dependent claims 6-14 are patentable over the cited art for at least the foregoing reasons. Claims 18-21 are patentable over the cited art for similar reasons.
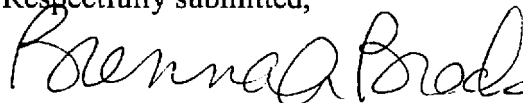
Claims 15-17 and 22-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over VMware in view of McNally and further in view of Ansberry et al. (USPN 5,887,170) ("Ansberry"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 5 and 18.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application and the claims therein are believed to be in condition for allowance without any further examination and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephone interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 512-439-5087.

If any extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) are required in order for this submission to be considered timely, Applicant hereby petitions for such extensions. Applicant also hereby authorizes that any fees due for such extensions or any other fee associated with this submission, as specified in 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17, be charged to deposit account 502306.

Respectfully submitted,

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